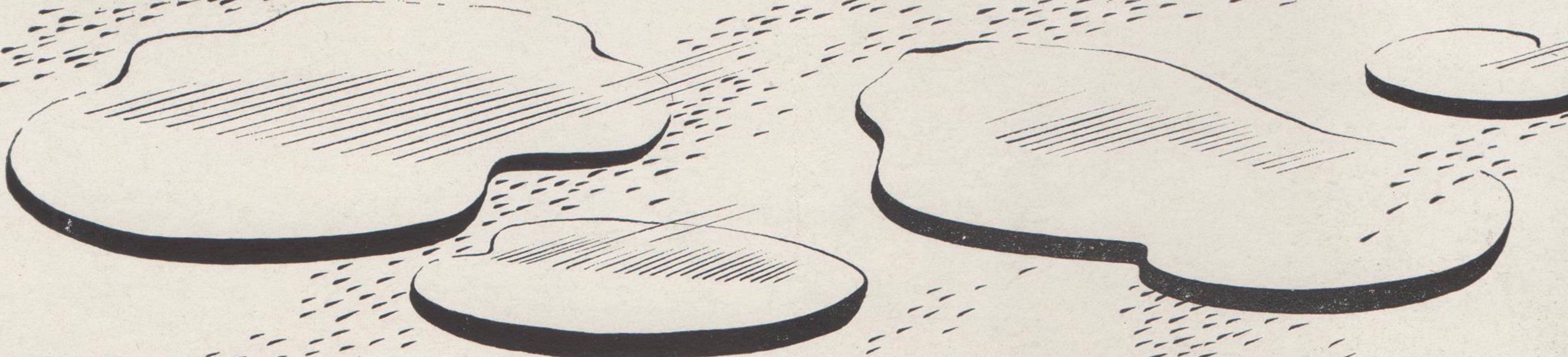


The Northwest TECHNOCRAT



SEE 'THE FISH
STORY', PAGE 10

MARCH
1943
15 CENTS



DESTINY

June: Battle Hymn of the Republic

*Can you see a mighty nation rising up with one accord
Gathering all the rich resources of a land with treasure stored
To achieve the full conscription that will victory afford,
A final victory!*

*With a firm determination they have cast aside their fears,
Torn asunder interference that has bound them through the years,
For they've seen a wondrous vision of a people freed from tears,
From strife and labor free!*

*Glorious plan of consummation,
In the van of civilization,
As we lead our mighty nation
To our great destiny!*

*Men, materiel, machinery, each must play a vital part;
To this program each effective must be pledged with mind and heart
For the plan of full conscription has a need for every art;
Great opportunity!*

*Glorious plan of consummation,
In the van of civilization,
As we lead our mighty nation
To our great destiny!*

W.E.W.
L.L.B.





MARCH

1943

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● Printed by voluntary labor on the Organization's press.

TECHNOCRACY

America's Only Social Dynamic

WHEN

● Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1930 the group was first known as Technocracy. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundations of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHAT

● Technocracy is the only American social movement with an American program which has become widespread in America. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group or association either in America or elsewhere.

● The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

● It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. The widespread membership activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$5.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

● Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHERE

● There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

● Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Victory Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocracy unit.

WHO

● Technocracy was built in America by Americans. It is composed of American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all the occupations, economic levels, races and religions which make up this country. Membership is open only to American citizens. Aliens, Asiatics and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party).

● Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

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● Editor, Ruth Houston; Assistant Editors, Ralph J. Kugelman and Stanley R. Sage; Associate Editors, Lucy L. Barnes and Lewis E. Frazeur; Research Editors, John Pyatt, Fred A. Reid and H. D. Boucher; Art Editors, James B. Starr and William Carter.

● Circulation Manager, Grace Dexter.

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● Production, A. S. Dexter, H. Erickson and E. Buchman.



UNCLE SAM'S MERCANTILE COMPANY

HOW many of us remember when we could go into a mercantile store and buy nearly any and everything we wanted?

- This was not so very long ago to be sure, but the shelves of the stores are beginning to look like Mother Hubbard's cupboard in respect to many commodities.

- The rationing of several items is already put into effect, with more to follow.

- Yes, even the candy counters are getting bare; did you notice St. Valentine and Easter candies were sold with the Christmas mixture? Well, we will know what to expect when those holidays roll around.

- Some of the dairy feed companies that used to have at least three varieties of mixed feed are now down to one kind, and will soon be out of that. Some feed companies have not had molasses dairy-feed for over a year, and soon they will be out of other brands of mixed feed high in protein. These foods contain soy bean, linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal—all of which are very difficult to obtain.

- Any dairy farmer will tell you that it takes a high protein feed to put milk in the pail. He does not need to have gone through the eighth grade to tell you that. He knows from experience.

- Again, Mr. Dairy Farmer, you are going to catch it in the neck. You are asked to produce more milk, to milk your cows three times a day and all the rest of the tricks hatched by the white-collar arm-chair farmers in Washington, D. C.

● Can you produce more milk with less dairy concentrates and farm help?—(Not to mention certain minerals necessary for a cow's health.)

● Where will those second helpings come from for the United Nations in coming years? (See 'America's Abundance Stymied' in The Northwest Technocrat for Sept. 1942).

● Well, you're not alone in the boat. There is the feed miller whom you have been paying to stay in business all these years; he won't be in business for very long.

● According to News From Washington the total national income next year will approximate \$120,000,000,000 which exceeds any other previous estimates. But there will be only \$70,000,000,000 worth of goods to buy, which leaves \$50,000,000,000 rattling around with no place to go. Present individual income taxes will absorb only about \$10,000,000,000 of that surplus, while savings (insurance, mortgages, social security, and war bond purchases) account for another \$25,000,000,000. This means that slightly more than \$15,000,000,000 must be absorbed by higher prices, heavier imposts and larger nest eggs.

● A new revenue program will probably be proposed to take up that \$15,000,000,000 slack.

● Little business man, what next?—There are a few things, however, you can look forward to in 1943. They are bigger and better taxes, more government red tape in extra bookkeeping and less stock of which to take inventory.

● (Taking inventory is always a tiresome job anyway.)

● Why not get wise and ask the Government of the United States to take over business with a guarantee to you; a moratorium on your debts with no taxes to pay, a guarantee of food, clothing, shelter, medical care and at least \$50 a month for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

This is what the army receives; is it not good enough for the rest of us?

● Technocrats are all out for TOTAL CONSCRIPTION of men, machinery, materiel and money, with national service from all and profits to none.

● Technocrats are working to save America's abundance for all Americans. Won't you help? It is also your job.

● Investigate Technocracy's VICTORY PROGRAM FOR AMERICA—Total Conscription.

—G. N.

SENIORITY

The Labor Unions have done much toward conditioning the people to the idea of Seniority.

It is a policy of giving the breaks to the person who has been getting the breaks the longest.

But it is not always true that the best worker is the worker who has been longest on the job. Nor is it necessarily the person longest in office who is best fitted for the job.

A Moron may have been longer on the job than anyone else.

Seniority is a safe guide in only one place, viz. *The best dead man is the man who has been dead the longest.*

The most efficiently operated society would have the man on the job who was best fitted for that job; he would be given the job even though he displaced a man who has been on the job for years.

Total Conscription will place the right man in the right place without consideration of his length of service. HIS SECURITY WOULD BE ASSURED BY THE NATION—NOT BY SENIORITY.

S. R. S.

RUBBER RUMPUS

IN THE past three months spectacular news and headlines about action on the war fronts have kept hidden from most people the ugly facts about the true status of our rubber production program.

● Part of the situation was recently brought into a temporary spotlight by the disclosures made by Wm. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator. According to the Christian Science Monitor of February 2 Mr. Jeffers stated that 'not one pound of synthetic rubber has yet been made in a Government owned plant.' He said further that 'unless new production starts promptly rubber stocks will be down to the irreducible minimum of 100,000 tons by December 1.'

● When we compare the condition now being revealed with the grandiose statements made just one year ago by two high government officials we see a vast gulf between promise and performance.

● On March 6, 1942, Pearson and Allen mentioned that Jesse Jones made three different estimates of synthetic production within a short time. After announcing blithely to the public that we would have 400,000 tons of rubber 'production' by June, 1943, he shortly appeared before the Truman committee where he quickly lowered his sights to the modest promise of 400,000 tons by December, 1943. With less than ten months to go we are a long way from achieving that super-optimistic figure, as the rest of this article will show. * * *

● Mr. Jeffers said he believed the civilian economy would 'collapse' without rubber while the Army and Navy were prepared to take rubber away from even buses and trucks, let alone passenger cars, to promote their gasoline and escort-vessel programs. He declared that it was lack of a decision by Donald Nelson (head of WPB) that was holding up the synthetic rubber program. Mr. Jeffers then disclosed that *not until December 8, 1942* was a directive issued to undertake even as much as 80 percent of the synthetic rubber program. Since then a decision to give priorities for steel machinery to manufacture '55 percent' of the program had been announced but, according to Mr. Jeffers' own estimate, this amounted to 'only 43.9 percent' of the program.

● Testifying before the Truman Defense Committee on March 24, 1942, W. L. Batt, Director of the Raw Materials Division of WPB, is reported to have said (Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 25, '42) that in September, 1940, the National Defense Advisory Committee recommended a program for production of 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually, but it was dropped because Jesse Jones thought it inadvisable. Mr. Batt then said that before the year (1942) was over, he hoped 300,000-ton production would be under way. And for 1943 he set a target of 600,000 tons of actual production, and said he did not regard that 'as an impossibility.'

● It is significant to note that it is estimated Germany produced about 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1939, although she had less raw materials available and much less energy to operate the machinery than we have in America.

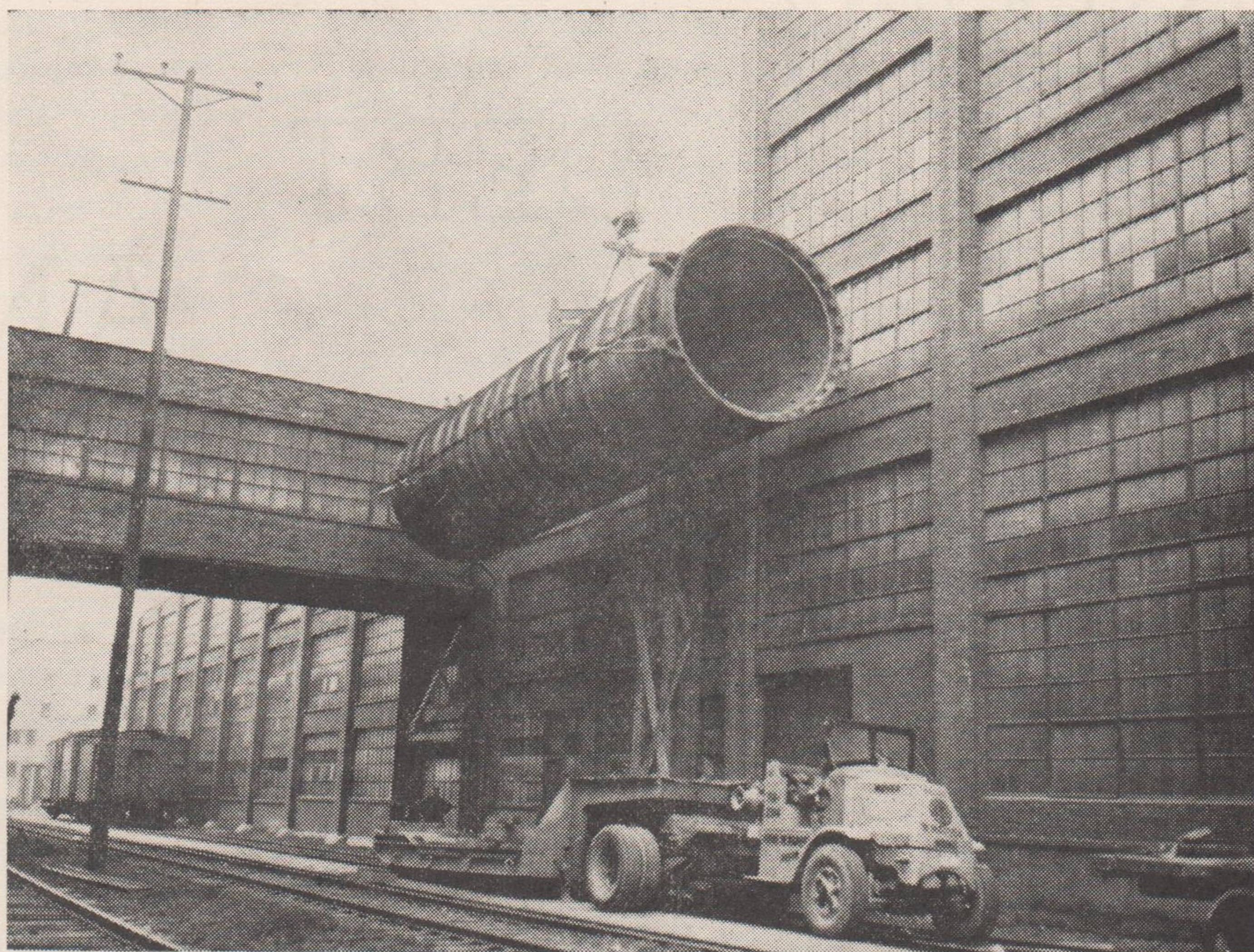
● We do not enter in any way into the relative merits of the present disagreement between Mr. Jeffers and those opposing him, but we know that a collapse in civilian economy inevitably means a complete breakdown of war production. We simply intend to show how the continuous indecision, bickering and delay of the past year have brought about our present critical rubber situation and how it can be most effectively solved in the right way.

● Early in July, 1942 (see N. W. Technocrat, October, '42) Donald Nelson told a Senate sub-committee that if he were starting the synthetic rubber program over from scratch he would place greater emphasis on grain alcohol than on petroleum. Up to that time the Government had let contracts for 650,000 tons of rubber from petroleum and only

One of the largest vulcanizers ever manufactured by the rubber industry, to be used in the production of pontons made of rubber for the armed forces has been installed in one of the plants of the Goodrich Company.

Weighing 25 tons, the 'heater' is 25 feet long and 10 feet in diameter. It was necessary to move the vulcanizer up the side of a three story building and across a roof to place it in position, factory entrances being too small. These are inflated with air and are used in the construction of temporary bridges by the army and other services, and will support tanks and other military equipment.

Photo courtesy B. F. Goodrich Company.



200,000 from grain alcohol. The fallacy of that shortsighted policy was even then being revealed and it has become increasingly apparent ever since.

● On July 22, 1942, Senator Thomas of Oklahoma reported that construction had stopped on a huge \$28,000,000 synthetic rubber plant being built by the Phillips Petroleum Company (with government funds). Sen. Thomas asserted the plant would have used 113,000 tons of critical materials in its construction, whereas the same amount of butadiene could be obtained from alcohol in a plant using about 10,000 tons of critical materials, or less. According to Thomas some \$13,000,000 had already been spent on the plant.

● Remember that when Donald Nelson was appointed head of WPB, early in January of 1942, he was widely acclaimed as the modern Moses who was going to lead us out of the wilderness of chaotic production?

● As shown in N. W. Technocrat for January, Mr. Nelson gave contracts for thirty-one rubber plants to one Standard Oil Company alone, yet as early as last summer there were a number of closed refineries which could have been converted to syn-

thetic rubber production in from three to eight months. Most of the plants now being built will not be finished and in operation until early in 1944 and conversion, on the average, takes only fifteen percent as much strategic materials as new construction.

FOREIGN NATIONS MORE INTELLIGENT

● Other countries with far less abundant resources and less available facilities in the form of machinery and developed energy have handled their rubber programs in a more far sighted way.

● Russia's use of rubber has never been more than a fraction of even our peacetime requirements but they foresaw the possible loss of raw rubber and proceeded to do something about it. In 1941 they planted the enormous total of 5,000,000 acres of kok-sagyz, a quick-growing rubber plant. For years the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture knew of that and of cryptostegia, another quick-growing rubber plant, and that it could be grown well in southern United States and Mexico, but they did very little about it except to discuss it and experiment with small scale plantings. (See N. W. Technocrat, October, '42).

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DEATH, DEBT AND TAXES

THE wages of any war are heavy and the bigger the war the heavier the toll. Today's war is the biggest one the world has ever seen. It is Total War and in it America plays a major part. For Victory the total price must be higher than any we have ever paid before. For Victory we shall have to pay with great quantities of America's physical wealth and with American blood and American lives. For, as we move to the destruction of our Fascist enemies, the products of our mines, our farms and factories flow out in an ever increasing flood. Disregarding shipping facilities and lend-lease deliveries, seven tons of supplies and equipment are landed on foreign soil with every man of the American armed forces. Very little of this will ever return. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of our young men and boys will leave us and many of them will never return.

- Although the grand total of these losses can be greatly reduced by Technocracy's program of Total Conscription of America's men, machines, materiel and money, the score will still be heavy. We cannot win otherwise; and win we must, for if we were defeated we would lose everything. But the great burden of debt under which we as a nation and as individuals will soon be staggering can be immeasurably lightened by adoption of Technocracy's proposals.

- We entered this war with a national debt of 45 billion dollars; by October it had reached 92 billions. It is now 117 billion dollars (February 16) and we are spending at the rate of 200 million dollars per day or about \$5.00 per day for every family in the United States. For the fiscal year ending in June, 1943, we shall have expended perhaps 85 billion dollars, yet we are paying only one-fourth of it as we go along. For tax collections, heavy as they shall be, will amount to only about 22½ billion dollars. The remaining sixty-odd billions will be borrowed by the Government of these United States, and more borrowing means more debt.

- Borrowing by our Government is, of course, accomplished principally by the flotation of United States bond issues. A comparatively small amount of this financing is being done now or will continue to be done by selling bonds directly to individuals via the so-called Victory Loan issue. Very much of the larger part will be affected by the sale of bonds to banks and other financial institutions, but the banks are resisting this latter method of bond flotation quite strenuously. A recent 4 billion dollar issue was only slightly oversubscribed. The bankers object to the low interest rate, now very little over 2 percent. They also contend that this method of Government financing balloons bank credit and increases the danger of inflation. Probably their major, though unvoiced, objection is that the liquidity of every bank increases at the same rate as that at which it fills its vaults with Government securities. They know that they are now near the point at which a much further increase in liquidity of assets **WOULD RESULT IN THEIR EXTINCTION AS OPERATING CONCERNS.**

- Since the United States Government now virtually controls national finance the banks will be under the necessity of continuing to absorb most of the national bond issues. As a result, it is very probable that before long, unless the American people and the Government should agree that the banks take over the Government, in order for the bank to survive, the Government will be forced to take over the banks. But when, and if, this step is taken, it alone will not arrest the rapid growth of our national debt caused by the tremendous and increasing demands of America's first Total War.

● The only way by which we can check this rapid increase is first to freeze all existing debt, and then to eliminate all of those present procedures by which new debt is created. In other words, we shall have to place a moratorium on all current financial obligations, whether private, corporate, state or federal, and then substitute a national operational design which will function without piling up more debt. This design will replace the procedure under which we now struggle; the one by which, before the end of the war, we will probably be loaded with some 300 billion dollars of national debt alone—or nearly \$10,000 for each family in these United States.

● As included in the provisions of Technocracy's proposals of Total Conscription, the Government of these United States would declare all existing instruments of financial obligations inoperative for the duration. For instance, interest and payments on mortgages and insurance policies would stop. Payment of rents would stop. Dividends and interest on all private and corporate stocks and bonds, on all county, municipal, state and federal bond issues would, for the duration, be suspended. No taxes would be levied or collected. The Government of the United States would assume all the financial indebtedness of the political subdivisions. They could continue in their present functions but the government would not exercise any of the powers of taxation taken from the state, cities or counties.

● In short, the whole current national, corporate and private financial structure, which is fundamentally a debt structure, would be dormant while the war lasts and for six months thereafter. Thus, the debt load under which we all now struggle, a part of which is the 117 billion dollar debt of the Federal Government, could not grow larger.

● This pertinent question probably arises at once in the minds of many of you: With the suspension of taxes, how would federal, city, state and county employees be supported? Remember that Total Conscription includes conscription into national service of all male and female citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 years and these public employees are citizens. They would all be in national service though still functioning in the particular positions they fill in the city, state or county government. Together with all other citizens they would be provided, without price, by the Government of the United States, with the same standards of food,

clothing, housing and medical care as are the Armed Forces, and with the same allowance for dependents. Their basis of pay would be the same as that of members of our armed forces.

● How would the creation of new debt, new financing, new issues of public, corporate or private bonds, stocks or mortgages be prevented?

● Since the United States Government would conscript all the physical equipment and all the resources of the country at the same time that it conscripted all of the population required, there would be neither need nor opportunity for creation of any new private or corporate debt in any form, even bank credit. Uncle Sam, our own government, would acquire direct title to all products of the mines, the farms, the manufacturing industries, at their source by mass requisitions. They would be operated by their present heads or executives who are actually engaged in the operational sequences of that particular mine, farm or industry. But, coordinated control of each sequence would be effected, not by a political bureaucrat, but by the most competent person now engaged in that particular sequence, his appointment being made by the President. The products of farm, mine and factory would be distributed directly by the Government to the civilian population and to the armed forces. Thus there would be no buying or selling or profit-taking by anyone, and hence no need for our Government to borrow money or create debt in any form.

● Henry J. Kaiser, addressing the National Association of Manufacturers, on December 4, said, 'If any of us cherish the illusion that he can recapture any of the special privileges or unwarranted advantages of the past let him consider the formation of a war debt, which may ultimately reach \$300 billion, which represents not only the spending of the nation's wealth but the mortgaging of its future, and which represents in its underlying and more tragic significance the cost of competition untempered by the spirit of fair play.'

● Technocracy asks this question of all Americans: Is there any better way of applying the 'Spirit of Fair Play' in the American war effort than by the adoption of Technocracy's proposals, whereby all would serve but none would profit either at the expense of his neighbor or of those who fight for us; whereby, our present debt load would not treble by the end of the war to be handed down for future generations of Americans for years to come?

Continued on page 14



THE FISH STORY

WE HAPPEN to be one of those persons who like fish and who have become dependent upon it as one source of protein. Here in the Northwest it is considered an especially healthful addition to the diet, since our other foodstuffs grown here are lacking in iodine which is supplied by the abundant fish found in northwestern waters. Like most Americans, we aren't in the habit of examining the cause of a situation (or even admitting there is a situation) until the effects of said situation become so acute we can no longer ignore them.

● Thus we watched the price of fresh and canned fish soar higher and higher each time we went to the market. Often we wore a path between the fish counter, the meat counter and the cheese and milk counter carrying on mental calculations as to which would give us the most muscle-building for our budget. Since the hours of our work make it necessary for us to shop late in the day, we no longer have this inner controversy. The meat counter now holds nothing but its two attendants and some thinly sliced bologna. We read that there is to be a growing shortage of meat. 'What meat?' say we, since a Boeing Bomber ironically chose to catch fire above Seattle's largest meat-packing plant and prematurely roasted 40% of the city's meat supply. Since contented cows are being slaughtered because the farmers' aides are being inducted into the army and can no longer milk them, and since the shortest possible time in which a cow can be grown and inducted to produce is nearly three years, we take a long look at the dairy products counter, for we wonder how long it, too, will remain in existence.

● All of which leads up to the fact that we are getting more and more interested in fish. We are told that there is a shortage of fish, too, and that is why the price is so high; but we cannot very well slaughter fish because of lack of manpower to catch them, and fish suddenly seem very dear to us in more ways than price. Then we wake up one morning and find that canned fish has been frozen. We decide to lose no time in finding out just what is happening to the fish, and to fishing, which has been considered one of the Northwest's foremost industries.

● First we find that the frozen fish supply is very short due to the fact that it had been 'frozen' at price ceilings established last March, while at the same time prices on fresh fish have been allowed to soar without limit. If this policy is allowed to continue there will be no incentive (price) for freezing any more fish this year.

● We find that some of the worst problems hampering production in the fisheries at present have resulted from the taking of vessels, the drafting of crew members into the armed forces and the diversion of fishermen into other industries. Quoting Fisheries Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, 'General production of the fisheries has declined drastically from 1941's record-breaking yields. Fifteen to twenty per cent less tonnage has been forecast for 1943. To produce a sea harvest in the proportions demanded by the Government under Lend-Lease commitments our fisheries should have topped 1941 production by at least twenty-five per cent.' In December Ickes recommended to the Manpower Board

Picture at right shows fishermen reaping the abundant sea harvest in Northwestern waters.



that all fishermen and cannery workers be deferred from the draft for a 90 day period in order to meet the food needs of the nation and of Lend-Lease. No action, to date, has been taken on this proposal.

- The salmon canners await the development of the Government's production plans for 1943 operations in Alaska to be gotten under way. Faced on one hand by the shortage of floating equipment and manpower and on the other by the Government's plea to produce, the fishing industry faces the same situation realized by other vital industries, where war-time production requirements conflict with the war measures under which they must produce, so that they cannot fulfill the demands made upon them.

- Lieut. Thompson, assistant chief of the Alaskan division of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, makes the following statement in regard to this situation:

- 'There is an urgent need for the largest possible pack of canned salmon in 1943. We know, now,

however, that production will be hampered by insufficient floating equipment such as tenders, scows, and pile drivers; by a shortage of labor, and by inadequate shipping space.

- 'In southeastern Alaska about 40% of the larger tenders have been taken for military use. Scows and pile drivers have also been taken in considerable numbers. More are being taken every day, and there can be no assurance that they will be returned in time for use during the canning season. Central and Western Alaska have been hit even harder than Southeastern Alaska.

- 'It is not so easy to evaluate the labor situation, but those in close touch with labor estimate that not more than 50 or 60 per cent of the labor required for normal operation will be available in 1943. It seems likely that this shortage will be particularly acute in key positions.

- 'As for shipping, I am informed by officials of the War Shipping Administration that, because of

Continued on page 14

SHADES OF BILLY MITCHELL

TWENTY-FIVE years of peace and the constant repetition of falsehoods and misstatements by our 'free' press have given rise to a certain collective delusion by the American people on the vital subject of armed combat between nations. Even at this late date few people are taking the war seriously. Everyone seems to have the attitude that because we assume that we are the best people, have the finest schools and possess the most wealth, it naturally follows that we certainly cannot meet defeat at the hands of the Germans, much less the inferior Japanese. (You know, those lowly people who used to grow our vegetables?)

- From day-to-day observations made by the writer, it would seem as though most people think that the present war is none of our affair; that we can win it by virtually ignoring its existence, and that everything will come out all right. All we will have to do is write a few more slogans, kiss a few more movie stars, buy a few more bonds and everything will be in the bag.

- The planning, strategy and tactics of wars in the past have changed but little up until the advent of World War II. The first wars were essentially struggles between individual people equipped with individual weapons massed together to obtain the greatest possible fire-power. Then came technology and the mechanical monster. A 50 caliber machine gun will pump bullets at the rate of 600 per minute. One of these guns will out-shoot a whole battalion of soldiers using equipment of Civil War vintage.

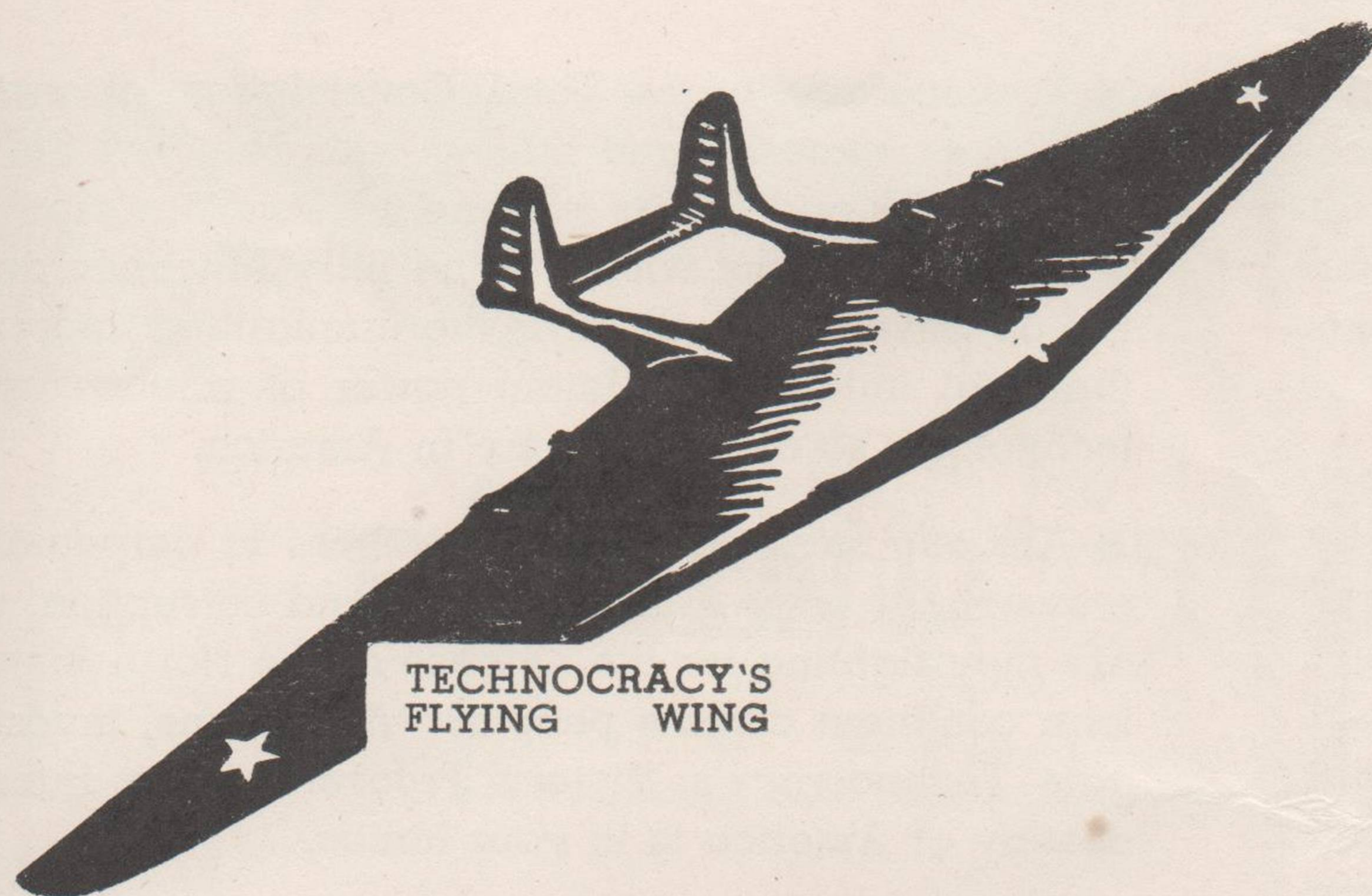
- Five million Frenchmen were held practically helpless in the 'impregnable Maginot Line' by approximately 100,000 Nazis equipped with tanks and dive bombers.

- Air-power has been the dominant factor in every major conflict since Hitler cast the dice for 'the world or nothing' in 1939. At that time we had exactly 19 poorly equipped heavy bombers. Now, sixteen years after the crucifixion of Billy Mitchell, the army and navy are still using air-power as an auxiliary weapon to the surface forces. In the United States the growth of air-power has been retarded substantially by old-line army and navy officers with whom the final decisions on such matters have rested. The fact that we have a heavy bomber program at all is miraculous. The Assistant Secretary of War, Air-power Division (appointed by President Roosevelt in 1941) and his associates have been disbelieved, impeded, contradicted and hamstrung continuously. That they have succeeded at all (if one can call our present air-power politics a success) is due largely to the direct support of the President himself.

- Experts are still insisting that air-power is indecisive, even after the sinking of \$200,000,000 worth of battleships with the loss of only \$5,000,000 worth of planes.

- The immense superiority of the airplane over the battleship was clearly demonstrated in the Coral Sea and Midway victories over Japanese forces. In that engagement, recognized as the most decisive battle between our forces and Japan, air-power was not only the dominant factor on both sides, but ships of each side were sunk by the air-power of the opposing foe.

- Army and Navy officials insist on massing tremendous military strength against the Axis. Men in the armed forces will number between seven and eight million by the end of 1943. What are these



TECHNOCRACY'S
FLYING WING

RANGE: 12,000 miles
CEILING: 35,40,000 feet
WINGSPREAD: 330 feet
SPEED: over 300 m. p. h.
BOMB LOAD: 50 tons

men going to do? Stand idly by, waiting for an invasion from without? That seems stupid and no one in his right mind would advocate such a program. If, on the other hand, we expect to send these forces abroad, other problems instantly arise. These men, together with food, clothing, munitions and medical equipment, 7 tons or more per man, must be transported across expansive bodies of water. This means ships and supply lines, neither of which we possess. An invasion of Europe has been promised for sometime this year. Most military experts agree that some 2,000,000 more men from America would be required for such a gigantic undertaking. To transport them and their original equipment requires 20,000,000 tons of shipping. Then, to keep them supplied would take another 3,000,000 tons of shipping space.

- The toll taken by U-boat sinkings is about a million dead weight tons per month. According to these figures, the ship-building program, placed at 10,000,000 gross tons for 1943, can hardly be expected to replace these losses. It is apparent that the transportation of men and materials to Europe or Asia needs careful analysis before being attempted on any such scale as mentioned above.

- Two years ago Technocracy Inc. presented to the United States Government the plans and specifications for the Flying Wing Bomber. These plans would combine such fire-power, speed, maneuverability and radius of action as to make our bombers that are being built now look like a Model 'T' Ford by comparison. 'Long-range air-power,' says Major de Seversky, 'has been retarded by lack of military imagination rather than aerodynamic obstacles.'

- Imagine thousands of these Flying Wings over Tokyo or Berlin! We have within our grasp the potentiality to be utterly ruthless. Sporadic bombings without continuity are not decisive. Such attacks have an effect of 'toughening up' the population with a grim determination to carry on. If we were to concentrate on the fabrication of thousands of these Flying Wings to hurl one shattering blow on Axis bridges, oil reserves, arsenals and key industrial centers, we would certainly not be in doubt as to whether the results would be decisive. (For the Flying Wing Bombers have to pass only once over any given objective.)

- Only disaster can result from piece-meal, hand-to-hand, land conflict fought all over the world. It can only result in a tremendous loss of lives, food, ships and materiel.

- 3,000,000 farm hands have left the farms since our entry into the war. Most of these were specialists such as milkers, tractor drivers, sheep raisers, etc. Many farmers, owing to government red tape and restrictions, have already abandoned their farms and many more will follow. Persons who have made exhaustive studies of our food problem have stated that unless food authorities do something immediately it is likely that Americans will be faced with malnutrition by 1944. It would be surprising to know the percentage of the food we have shipped that is lying on the bottom of the ocean. America cannot at this critical time afford to send more food bound for far flung parts of the world in slow-moving, water-borne vessels. Flying Wings, used as cargo carriers, could transport food, supplies and men swiftly and with a minimum loss of life and equipment. Why further stock the shelves of Davey Jone's pantry?

● Some of our present leaders, those men of little vision who would chain our methods and procedures to the past, must be eliminated. Men of courage, men of vision who can see far beyond the dollar sign, are being called by the force of events to take their places.

● So much is heard about the plane of tomorrow, the car of tomorrow, the clothes of tomorrow. Why in Hell not *build the plane of tomorrow today*? Could it be possible that corporate enterprise could not afford to build factories large enough to build Flying Wing bombers? Could it be possible that private enterprise is too damned busy worrying about a 'post war program' to give us a program that will win the war—NOW?

● Technocracy urges Total Conscription of men, machines, materiel and money with National Service from All and Profits to None. Total Conscription is the only means whereby the Billy Mitchells and the de Severskys will have the unqualified support that will unleash the latent power of science and technology so abundant here in America.

● Are our boys giving up their lives to perpetuate a system of petty graft, chiseling and corruption, or are they fighting for the defense of the North American continent and its people? Americans, investigate Technocracy's Victory Program. The future destiny of America is in your hands.

—G. M. F.

DEATH, DEBT AND TAXES

Continued from page 9

● It has been said that there is nothing of which we can ever be more certain, than Death, Debt and Taxes. Death, it is true, none of us can finally escape, but the lives of many thousands of young Americans can be saved, and from the rapid increase of debt and taxes, due to the exigencies of Total War, we can escape. So which, Americans, will you have, continuance of the operations of banks and banking, of buying and selling and of profit taking, which inevitably build a greater pyramid of debt already of tremendous proportions, or adoption of a pattern of national operations which will arrest completely further additions to that burden?

● Total National Conscription of men, machines, materiel and money, for the duration and for six months thereafter, is that pattern. This is Technocracy's proposal, for curtailment of our growing debt load, for the most efficient organization of our war effort, for final victory over our fascist enemies.

● Study Total Conscription, its specifications and its objectives, understand it; DEMAND IT—Now.

—N. J. B.

THE FISH STORY

Continued from page 11

military requirements, only a minimum tonnage will be available to the salmon industry for the northward movement of supplies, and prompt action will have to be taken by the industry to secure it.

● One of the moves that is being taken to correct the situation is a 'Concentration' plan whereby waste is eliminated by the pooling of plants and equipment, and by keeping plants operating at a higher percentage of capacity. This would be more economical of manpower than would the operation of more plants at a lower capacity and would reduce pressures resulting from shortages of equipment and transportation. The W.P.B. has temporarily added to its rolls ten men to conduct a survey of the feasibility of this plan. Their work is to be purely of a fact finding nature and the actual program to be adopted lies with the W.P.B.

● Fish runs, however, do not wait for decisions from the W.P.B., any more than planting time on the farm waits for decisions on crop subsidies from the farm bloc.

● That this industry is one of the most vital for our war needs is shown in the following quotation, again from Fisheries Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, 'If personnel and equipment can be secured, I do not know where more protein food suitable for use anywhere in the world can be obtained for the same expenditure of manpower and material.'

● Again the life of a vital industry is threatened and the cry goes out for an over-all plan that will strike a balance among the varied war needs and determine where facilities and manpower can be assigned to function most efficiently for the successful conduct of the war.

● How many more disasters must we face before we install designed direction?

—R. H.



BEHIND THE LINES

BLACK MARKET PERILS FOOD SUPPLY

'Informed by Senator Aiken of Vermont at an inquiry into war-food production of reports that beef steak was selling as high as \$1.75 per pound in a New York black market, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said he preferred to leave the problem to the Office of Price Administration.

'Mr. Wickard acknowledged that a black market in beef is "very serious now" and asserted today that "it can become much more serious" and DISRUPT THE NATION'S WAR-FOOD PROGRAM.'

● A more detailed account of black markets was contained in Raymond Clapper's column in the Seattle Star of February 10, as follows:

'A survey was made in one Ohio area. In a 75-mile radius it was found that three packing houses were feeding the black market. Forty retailers who previously had killed some meat of their own were killing three times their 1941 slaughter. Fifteen retailers had taken up butchering. All of that was black market business, UNINSPECTED FOR SANITARY PROTECTION, and sold at black market prices that damaged legitimate business and interfered with efforts to keep down the cost of living.'

● Mr. Wickard's decision to leave this serious problem up to the O P A indicates he is leaning on a broken reed if the record of the O P A in Seattle may be taken as typical of their method of operation nationally.

'The Metal Trades Council of Seattle yesterday asked for the resignation of Henry B. Owen, state director of the Office of Price Administration, charging that he had improperly enforced O P A regulations.

'A resolution passed at the Council meeting stated that the following food price increases had occurred since the war began:

'Butter, 82 per cent; cheese, 64.4 per cent; cabbage, 123 per cent; chuck roast, 57.4 per cent; salmon, 90.6 per cent and Snowdrift shortening, 48.8 per cent.

'The Council employed a reputable statistical bureau to check living cost increases, their executive secretary said yesterday.' — Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 18, 1943.

● As every Technocrat knows, the food problem is not caused by any immediate shortage of total food supply in most essential items of diet, but to the appalling maldistribution caused by the inefficient, haphazard methods in effect by various conflicting agencies which have charge of the food program. In order properly to feed our population we must install immediately the designed direction of Total Conscription.

MORE WILFUL SABOTAGE ?

'The O W I announced that the Ford Willow Run bomber plant "is running at only a small fraction of its ultimate potential" and will not reach peak production for another year.' — Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 13, 1943.

'A full investigation into plane construction at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Columbus and of the Willow Run plant was ordered today by Senator Truman of the Senate war investigation committee. "There has been so little production at either plant as to amount to virtually none," Sen. Truman said.' — Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 16, 1943.

BEHIND THE LINES

Continued

W P B IN THE DISCARD ?

The following is taken from the column of David Lawrence in the Seattle Times of February 19:

'W. P. B. MAY END UP ON THE SCRAP-PILE.'

'The War Production Board bids fair to go the way of the O. P. M. and its predecessor, the National Defense Council. Donald Nelson***failed to meet the demands of the Army and Navy for efficiency.

'A crisis has arisen which is merely the continuation of preceding crises. Mr. Nelson was given full power in January, 1942. But he soon proved unequal to the task. For he was inclined to procrastinate, and his associates complained they could not get decisions out of him.

'When the Army and Navy saw that production was not stepped up enough, the demand was made that W. P. B. be reorganized.

'The next step was the institution of the so-called controlled materials plan. The plan was made necessary by the fact that Mr. Nelson had permitted, for instance, priority certificates to be issued for the last quarter of 1942 for more than 110 per cent of the whole year's capacity of America to produce steel.

'High Army and Navy officials were discouraged and disheartened by the inefficiency.

● Comment: The primary reason for the present doubtful status of W. P. B. is due largely to the fact that Mr. Nelson removed Ferdinand Eberstadt, the brilliant organizer who was appointed to the W. P. B. a few months ago to see that Army and Navy requirements were adequately taken care of.

● Our readers have been kept informed for months of some of the glaring inefficiency in that government body. In 'What Price Unity' in the September issue of the Northwest Technocrat reference was made to 'the bickering and dissension amongst W. P. B. officials and the constant friction between the W. P. B. and other government bodies.'

● In the October issue attention was called to the highly inefficient way in which the synthetic rubber program had been handled by Donald Nelson.

BILLY MITCHELL SPEAKS AGAIN

● We're sure some of the 'Brass Hats' who court-martialed you would like to talk to you, Billy. They can hardly be unaware of the meaning of the recent affair in the Bismarck Sea, when U. S. airplanes, unassisted by a single surface vessel, utterly destroyed a Japanese convoy of 22 ships consisting of four cruisers, 6 destroyers, and 12 transports, after clearing the air by shooting down 72 planes and damaging many others.

● Said 'Brass Hats,' some of whom are still in high Navy commands, are really well intentioned gentlemen who probably greatly regret what they did, to you, Billy Mitchell, and would welcome an opportunity to make amends.

● The Bismarck sea battle would seem to be the final and clinching justification for your contention that air-power would control the seas, and that battleships would thereby be made obsolete, as the controlling force.

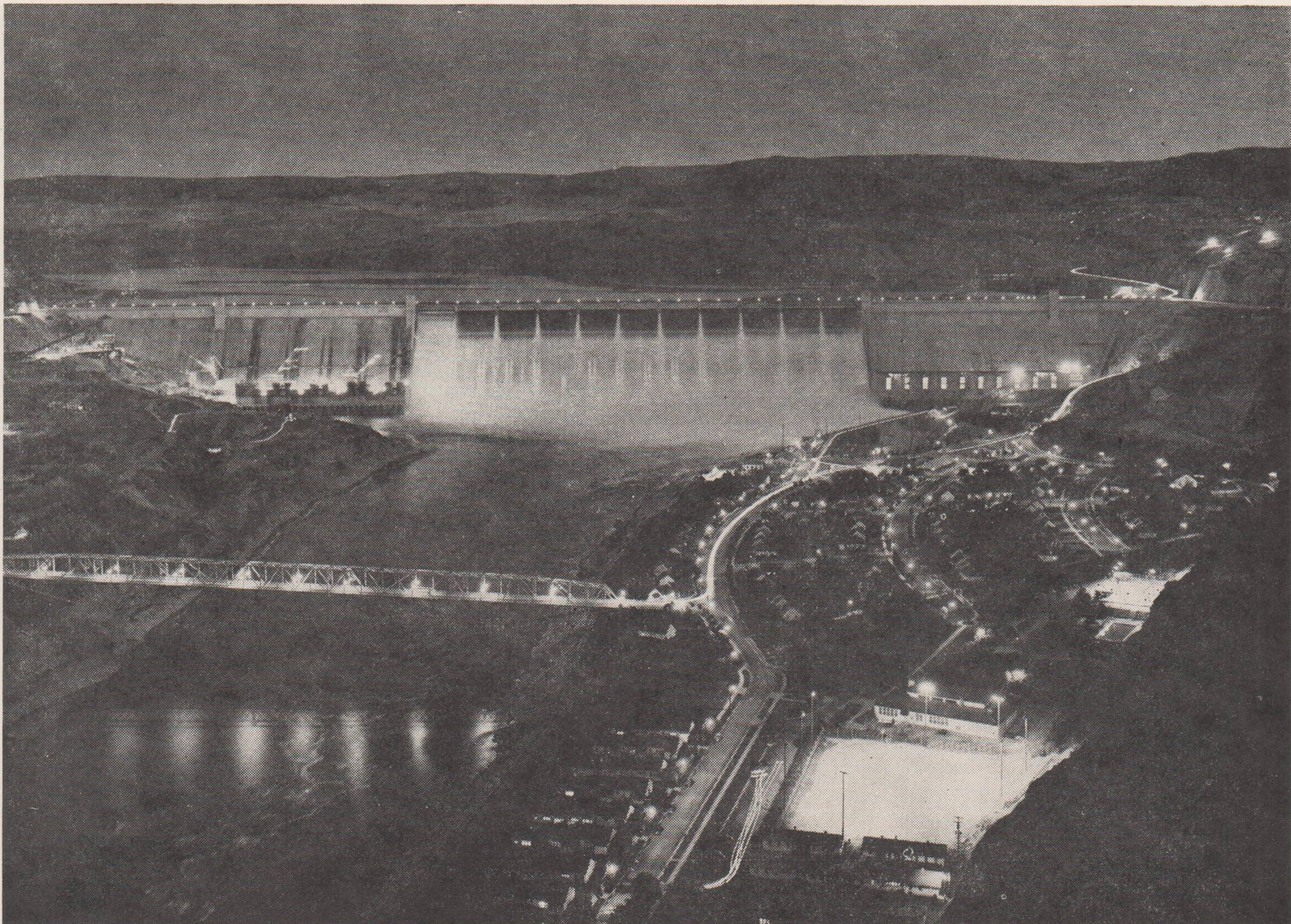
● We hear that the boys who flew the bombers are now calling them the 'Billy Mitchells.'

● Here's hoping that you hear the call, Billy, but anyhow, we salute you!

A FLYING WING BUT NOT 'THE' FLYING WING

● In a recent broadcast, Fulton Lewis, Jr., reported as follows in an interview he had with that very dynamic person, Henry J. Kaiser, of dam and ship-building fame: Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Kaiser how the three large cargo planes which he was authorized by the government to build some time ago were progressing. Mr. Kaiser replied that they were coming along fully up to schedule, and Mr. Kaiser also said that he was assembling a group of engineers to design a still larger plane and that this plane would be a Flying Wing. This plane would be an immense wing without a fuselage, as he described it. All of the machinery, apparatus and cargo space would be contained within the wing, the construction to be of metal. However, there is a formidable obstacle to overcome before the plane can be constructed. That obstacle, Fulton Lewis stated, was the approval of the Army and Navy brass hats.

● While this is apparently not *THE* Flying Wing, somebody is giving serious consideration to *A* flying wing.



● This awe-inspiring picture shows the magnitude of GRAND COULEE DAM, located in Eastern Washington. On January 8 a giant transformer called 'The Charles Steinmetz,' was put into operation here. The transformer, 29½ feet high and containing a core and coil immersed in 12,800 gallons of oil, is one of six that will serve the two 75,000 kilowatt generators transferred to Grand Coulee from Shasta Dam.

Photo courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

OIL TO ALASKA FROM THE ARCTIC - ANOTHER ARMY ENGINEERING ACCOMPLISHMENT

'VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 4, 1943.
—An oil pipeline paid for by the United States Army Corps of the Army Engineers has been started across the top of the world from the MacKenzie River Valley in the Arctic Circle to either White Horse or Mayo in the Yukon Territory.

'The project has been kept secret and even today its progress is being hidden by censorship. Fort Norman is the oil source.

'Work being done there and the laying of pipe across 400 miles of barren

lands rival building of the Alaskan highway. Supplies for drilling and laying pipe have been flown into the North Country. As many as twenty United States and Canadian lines have been used. Once the line is finished, oil for refueling warships in the Alaskan area will be available at short notice. Gasoline will be there for planes landing at such bases as White Horse, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson and Watson Lake.

'Oil piped to Alaska would eliminate the long haul from California

and British Columbia, reduce marine losses from submarine action, free warships from convoying tankers, and make a close supply base for Allied war machines in the Aleutians.

'Fort Norman is on the MacKenzie River, 150 miles south of the Arctic Circle and some 400 miles from White Horse. Oil was discovered in the Fort Norman area in 1920, but operations have not been extensive because of a limited market.'—Seattle Times, Feb. 4, 1943.

KILLED IN ACTION

WORLD'S GREATEST
TEST - PILOT SCIENTIST
KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY



● On Friday, February 19, there occurred one of the most devastating tragedies ever witnessed in Seattle. This accident resulted from a fire which developed in the engine of a plane that was making its first test flight from the hangars of Boeing Airplane Company. The fire, although extinguished temporarily by automatic carbon dioxide equipment, according to the plane's radio expert, resumed and apparently spread over one wing while the crew was making an approach to Boeing Field for an emergency landing. It was at this time that the plane struck light wires and the Frye and Company packing plant, resulting in a great deal of damage and loss of lives. The eleven men of the flight crew all were outstanding in their field. America shall feel greatly the loss of these trained technicians who died in line of duty. In tribute to Edmund T. Allen, rated the world's greatest test pilot, the brief record of his achievements is printed below. (This reprint is from Boeing News, printed by permission of the Public Relations Department.)

WITH the death of Edmund T. Allen in last Thursday's plane crash, the world lost the man who was largely responsible for conquering the stratosphere. In the thin air more than seven miles above the earth, "Eddie" Allen and his crewmen have blazed the trail for tomorrow's aviation.

● Other men in his field had conferred on Eddie Allen the unofficial title, "world's greatest test pilot"; but Allen was more than a test pilot. Widely recognized for his ability as an engineer, the Boeing director of flight and aerodynamics declared that the true test pilot is a scientist—and his own record bore him out.

Above: Eddie Allen on left, the last picture taken of him before the crash.

Photo courtesy Boeing News

- Two months ago, Allen received the highest honor the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences can give, when he was elected to deliver the Wright Brothers anniversary lecture in New York City. In 1940 he was chosen the first recipient of the Chautau Award established that year by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. The same year he was appointed to the committee on aerodynamics of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

- His test flying career has carried him, since 1923, to Europe, South America, and all corners of the United States. Probably no man has performed more first flights on new airplane models. His pilot's log book discloses more than 7,000 hours of test flying on famous planes of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

- Best known as a "big ship" pilot, Allen performed the initial tests of most of the large aircraft America has developed. On the imposing list are such world-famous planes as the giant Boeing XB-15

bomber, the Sikorsky "Flying Dreadnaught," the Consolidated PB2Y four-engine patrol bomber, the Boeing Clipper, Boeing Stratoliner, the Curtis Commando transport, several models of the Boeing Flying Fortress, and the Boeing Sea Ranger. Only last month, he was borrowed by Lockheed to pilot the giant Constellation transport on its maiden flight.

- Although Allen is best known for his outstanding achievements in the air, he will be one of aviation's immortals because of his engineering research on the ground as well. Already, in Europe, Africa and Asia, the effects of his research are being felt increasingly in the air war.

- The giant planes of the many tomorrows will bear his influence, and incorporate aerodynamic refinement which he and his crew have developed. And when the war is over, peace-time aviation will become a perpetual memorial to Eddie Allen.

- (Eddie Allen is survived by his wife, Florence, and two young children—a daughter, Florence, and a son, Edmund.)

RUBBER RUMPUS

Continued from page 7

- In the Washington Merry-Go-Round for January 21, Drew Pearson mentioned that in Philadelphia a Polish inventor had been twiddling his thumbs waiting for a chance to tell the U. S. Senate how only two years ago he built an *alcohol rubber plant* now producing more than 10,000 tons of rubber per year and how he CAN GET NO STEEL OR ANYTHING ELSE TO BUILD A SIMILAR PLANT in Philadelphia—even with private funds.

- Germany's estimated production of 100,000 tons in 1939 has probably grown even larger in the past three years, yet the capacity of distilleries for distilling alcohol for spirituous liquor is considerably greater in United States than in Germany. When they ceased operation here a few weeks ago it was estimated that there is more than a three year supply of hard liquor on hand even at the present huge rate of consumption—the highest in history.

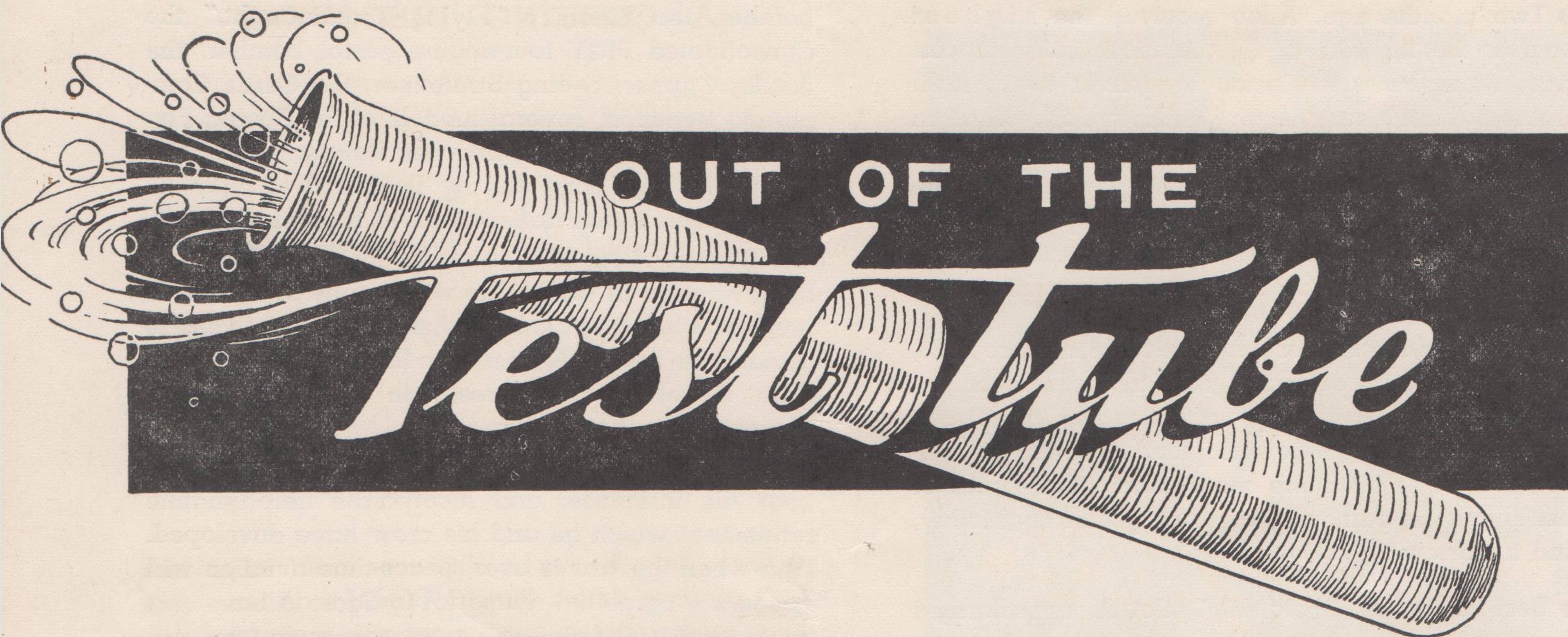
- How extremely vital it is to have an adequate supply of rubber for essential civilian needs is well illustrated by conditions in Detroit, which is recognized as our largest war production center.

- As shown in an article on transport in Northwest Technocrat for January, Detroit has no subways and no elevated and practically no suburban railroad service. Detroit grew up to depend on private automobiles and has never carried much more than 15 percent of its traffic by public conveyance. Speaking on November 22, E. T. Broadwell, head of gasoline rationing in Michigan, said, 'We are facing a serious problem and frankly, we don't know what we'll do.' That was the situation over three months ago. Just try to get the true picture of what it may be six months from now.

- As reported in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on February 13, the Office of War Information announced that Ford's Willow Run bomber plant 'is running at only a small fraction of its ultimate potential' and will not reach peak production for another year.

- Willow Run is about 30 miles from Detroit where thousands of the 60,000 people who are expected to work in the Ford bomber plant

Continued on page 22



IMAGINEERING FOR COMBAT

'Back of the turmoil of distant combat areas there is another war going on, a struggle in which the opponents never see each other. This is the battle of brains.

'It is the struggle between men of high technological skill in America and the foremost scintists of the Axis, both striving to apply the newest discoveries of science, chiefly in the field of mathematics, physics and chemistry, to developments of new implements of war.

'Since there are no battle communi-ques on this front, few realize how American igenuity is gradually winning hard-fought ground on the engineering sector, making possible the production miracles which probably will spell the difference between defeat and victory.'—Popular Mechanics, March, 1943.

ENERGY, OUR COMMON DENOMINATOR

'One c o m m o n denominator spells success or failure of our tanks, planes and ships. This is petroleum and the prodoucts derived from "black gold." Here again our engineers have scored technological victories for the United Nations. Petroleum not only drives our combat units, but engineers are making crude oil give up its plentiful and cheap hydrocarbons, the building blocks of organic chemistry, to produce synthetic rubber, the ingredients of TNT, smokeless powder, plastics, glycerin and hundreds of other prod-

ucts . . . Whether or not the Axis captures oil fields, engineering genius has given the United Nations three-fourths of the cracking facilities which make possible 100-octane gasoline.' (Note: 100-octane gasoline gives the aviation engine its efficiency and can be produced for 15 cents a gallon.)—Popular Mechanics, March, 1943.

● Our command and control of that common denominator, ENERGY, will spell victory or defeat for America in this war. Here the technically trained personnel will operate the controls, not because anyone willed it so but because they are the only ones who can do the job. The politician and the 'business-man-as-usual' will not have a very active part in making decisions when the growing demand in America for designed direction becomes a surging cry that can no longer be ignored.

● America has the 'black gold,' the men, machines, and materiel to spell the defeat of our fascist enemies. Let's put them all to work. America has everything to win,—or we may lose all. It's your choice, Americans.

NEW SOURCE OF VANADIUM

Last month the NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT published a short article on a new method developed for extracting vanadium from low-grade ore. Below is another article telling of a new source of this vital metal, which is used in toughening steel.

"Discovery of a new field of vanadium in Sublette Ridge, Southwestern Wyoming, will make the United States independent of foreign sources of the strategic mineral." Dr. W. W. Ribey of the United States Geological Survey announced yesterday.—*Seattle Times*, Feb. 18, 1943.

TNT IN A BOMBSHELL

From the nitrogen and oxygen of the air we breathe and from the carbon and hydrogen of coal or petroleum, chemists have fashioned one of the most powerful but obedient of all war explosives.

"TNT (tri-nitro-toluene) is a chemical giant which answers to a specific type of detonation "command" and to no other. Riding in a shell, the TNT is undisturbed by the shock of the charge which propels the shell from the cannon or by the terrific impact as it crashes through a building or the tough hide of a battleship. But once within the building or battleship, the shell's primer and booster charges, going off in turn, wake up the sleeping giant and he becomes a veritable tornado of destruction."—*Popular Mechanics*, March, 1943.

● Any informed Technocrat knows exactly what is required to carry the destruction of the type mentioned above to our fascist enemies.

● Is it possible to handle the sources of energy at our command by yesterday's methods? Any intelligent person can see that new methods are indicated. Technological equipment must be operated by a technological control. Let's build the Flying Wing Bomber and carry these explosives to the home lands of fascism. Instead of 'dumping' our boys on foreign soil why not dump sufficient bombs, from planes based on North America, to do the job all at once?

PAGING PLASTICS

"A laminated paper plastic is being used for wing tips, rudders and elevators to replace aluminum. It is lighter and stronger."—*Seattle Times*, Feb. 1, 1943.

"Plastic pipes that can be threaded and fitted with couplings are being developed."—*Seattle Times*, Feb. 8, 1943.

"A plastic "petroleum" developed by an oil corporation for lubricating adding machines has been improved for use in magazines of marine anti-aircraft guns in either warm or cold climates."—*Seattle Times*, Feb. 17, 1943.

A CORKING DISCOVERY

"Cork, as is generally known, comes from the bark of a Spanish tree. What is not generally known is that Douglas fir bark contains cork, too.

"It is not quite so springy as the Spanish cork. But experiments by two research scientists at the Forest Products laboratory of Oregon State College at Corvallis indicate that in granulated form it is usable for many purposes. It is definitely superior to regranulated Spanish cork which ranges in price from \$50 to \$70 a ton . . .

"An interesting fact is that little cork worth working is found in the bark above twenty feet from the ground. The stumps have the most cork of all.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, Feb. 23, 1943.

● Cork, did you say? Who ever dreamed of cork here in these United States? Yes, we do have cork here, and, most interesting of all, it can be produced from material which would otherwise go to waste.

● Below is another article which points out the possibilities of production in our own United States. We can see what is meant by Total War,—the total mobilization of all discoveries, inventions and material for one objective—the winning of the war!

"From the foam of a kettle boiling over in a Chicago laboratory, two experimenters obtained a substitute for sponge rubber that can be made from waste farm products. This discovery was accidental, since, according to officials of Bauer and Black they were seeking a rubber substitute to be used in adhesive tape . . . It is said to be useful as lining for tanks, airplane cockpits, helmets, in seat cushions, and as de-icers for plane wings and stuffing for hospital mattresses."—*Popular Mechanics*, March, 1943.

NO ROOM FOR BLOCS

"There's no room in America for blocs of any kind. There's no room for a farm bloc or a labor bloc or an industrial bloc or any other kind of bloc except an American bloc."—Lieut. Gen. B. Somervell. (From *FORBES MAGAZINE*).

RUBBER RUMPUS

Continued from page 19

at its peak production must live. Housing projects are under way but it will be impossible as well as impracticable to build in less than a year sufficient units to house even half that number of employees near Willow Run. In another six or eight months tires on thousands of the 438,000 passenger cars in the Detroit area will be worn down to the danger point and must be abandoned. When completed last fall peak production was promised for the bomber plant by July of 1943. This has already been postponed seven months. It now looks as though the actual peak may not be reached even by February, 1944, unless the synthetic rubber program is speeded up much beyond the snail's pace of the past year.

- War production is being retarded and handicapped in other sections by distances workers must travel to projects. In the San Francisco Bay area hundreds of employees drive as much as forty-eight miles to work in the Mare Island shipyards. Yet there are still hundreds of people working in non-essential industries living in Vallejo.

- The two above illustrations alone out of many more which could be mentioned show that thousands of tons of rubber and millions of gallons of gasoline are being daily squandered in the most inefficient and wasteful manner, due chiefly to the lack of an over-all plan of designed direction.

- All of the above problems arising out of the inefficient, haphazard conduct of the synthetic rubber program are now merging into one swiftly mounting problem which is assuming tragic proportions—like small rivers flowing into one mighty torrent. This torrent is rushing us onward toward the rip-tide of utter chaos which may wreck our whole war effort on the shoals of destruction.

- We may divert this catastrophe by the installation of designed direction in the form of Total Conscription, which provides that:

- 1. The Government of the United States shall conscript immediately all patents, inventions and processes extant in our national domain whether of foreign or domestic ownership.

- 2. The Government shall conscript all of the physical facilities and operating personnel of the manufacturing industries of the country.

3. The Government of the United States shall conscript all of the physical facilities and operating personnel of rail, bus, water and air transportation.

4. The Government of the United States shall institute immediately the Total Conscription of all effectives, male and female, between 18 and 65 years of age for all necessary military and civilian duties.

* * *

- With the Government owning the patents and the manufacturing facilities, (most of which they have paid for recently) there would immediately be an end to the wasteful bickering over whether to use the alcohol or petroleum process in producing synthetic rubber. There could be no further controversy over priorities as to who gets what—and when. The right materials would be immediately allocated and furnished to the right industries at the right time, when needed, without delay. This would obviously present no problem as the materials and the facilities for their proper processing would be owned by the government, which would also control the personnel and facilities for their efficient transportation.

- The appalling delay, confusion and inefficiency evidenced by our *manana* synthetic rubber program shows how imperative it is for the Government to institute immediately the program of designed direction known as Total Conscription.

* * *

- America cannot achieve a fighting national morale and internal efficiency while some Americans gain wealth and economic advantage in war prices, war profits, war wages, and war racketeering through the spilling of the blood of other Americans in defense of the country.

—R. J. K.

TECHNOCRACY'S PAMPHLETS

Total Conscription, Some Questions Answered.....	10c
Technocracy in Plain Terms.....	5c
Introduction to Technocracy	25c
Evolution of Statesmanship	15c
Man Hours and Distribution	15c
America Must Show the Way	10c
The Energy Certificate	10c
The Mystery of Money	10c

CARRYING THE MESSAGE TO AMERICA

● Carrying a message on America and the war situation, Reo McCaslin, authorized speaker from San Francisco, dealt out facts that will not be ignored nor soon forgotten by those who heard them. Predicting that the food shortage in America may be 50% short of requirements, he pointed out that this situation was due to lack of any over-all plan (for example, 50,000 acres of sugar beets were plowed under last year in California while at the same time we found it necessary to ration sugar). Mr. McCaslin showed clearly that in order to win the war and insure our future in America as Americans we must forget individual gains and go at this problem on an 'all for one, one for all' basis,—Total Conscription.

● Speaking in Bellingham, Everett, Portland and Seattle, Mr. McCaslin held the attention of his audiences every moment as he brought home this vital message. Technocracy sections in the Northwest have a real assignment ahead of them in following up the interest aroused by this dynamic speaker.



Left: Photo of one of the car-top signs used to publicize McCaslin meetings. Below: Reo McCaslin speaking at Seattle's Eagles auditorium.



A RATHER 'CRUDE' WAY OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM



SEE 'RUBBER RUMPUS' ON PAGE 6